BROADWAY THEATER.—This Evening at 71.—A Play BRYANTS' NEW MINSTREL HALL, Tammany Build-

ing, Poorteenth-st, adjoining Academy of Music..." Il Travatore.".

"Genevieve de Bryant.".— Galel, the Gene-d-Arma." Beyants Minstreis.-De Solla, the Infant Tenor. COSMOPOLITAN HALL, Third-ave, and Sixteenth-st.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN .- Day and Even-NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.-This Evening at 75, - "Blue Beard, a la Turque-Françaia." Display of Athletic Shil Medfrille, Roland, Stickney, etc. New-York THEATER.—This Evening at 8,—"Field of the Cloth of Gold." Worsell Shiers.

Niblo's Garden.-This Evening at 8.-" After Dark; or, Lordon by Night." OLYMPIC THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—"Humpty Pirk's Orera House. This Evening at 8.-" La circhole" Mile Irms.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway-SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY, No. 768 Broadway.-

STRINWAY HALL.—This Evening at 8-Ole Bull's THEATRE FRANCAIS,-This Evening-Opera Bouffe

THEATER OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.—This Kreming.—Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff's Reading.—Thackery and Dickens.
THE TAMMANY.—Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.—
Lis Evening at 72—Inaugural programme.

WALLACK'S THEATER. - This Evening at 8.-WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATER, Broadway and Thirtistheat.—At Noon.—Parlor Entertainments. This Atternoon at 2, and Reening at 74.— Ernant, or, the Horn of a Dilcomon, and "The Quits Family." Throughout the Day-The Billoger and Foots Combon on the Bridger and Foots Combon of Grand Menagerical Living Wild Animals.

## Business Botices.

Trade Mark

GORMANAPOTO Biectro-Piate.

STEELING SILVER WARE,

FISH ELECTRO PLAYED WARE,

Trade Mark Maunfactured by the

All other are base imitations.

Orders reveived from the Trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO. How TO SAVE COAL.
Shot year doors with the Patent Spinal Spains Butta.
Fermile by

Providenne, R. L.

PAYTERSON BROTHERS, No. 27 Park Row. J. Russacz, & Co., Manufacturers Agents, No. 33 Beekman-st, New-York.

Be sure and call for " MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP," Raying the for shade of Cunya & Pananas" on the outside wrapt or

"AN ACKNOWLEDGED INSTITUTION." -" Reown's Bronchial Troches' are among the acknowledged justitutions of the land. What would our ministers, our lecturors, our lawvers, & without these invaluable Troches? To what an amount of 'ahems' and conglis and throat-clearings would we all be subjected, were it not for those all-powerful and southing leavenges? We have tried those, and ther did as good."-[New-York Waverley. COLGATE & Co.'s

LAUMENT Soar is ent in pieces of nonmonical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading greeze, and at the salesrooms of the many facturers, No. 55 John-at.

A.—RREUMATISM Legally Warranted Cured or money refunded. Dr. Firther's Great Vogetable Rhonmatic Remedy; taken the artily. References, 17,757 cures. Principal depot. No. 704 Erendway. C. EVERDELL'S old established WEDDING

EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway. Wedding Cards, Monograms, French Note Paper, ready stamped; firest in the city HELIOGRAPHIC

STREE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING COMPANY.

Steel Regravings produced by an improved process at one-third the nama
raises. Porturity, Compiny Seats, Circulars, Reproductions of Engravings.
Designs, &c. F. Von Edicapperrin, Supt. 135 & 135 W. 25th-st., N. I.

DR. PALMER'S ARM AND LEG "THE BEST. Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair, -- First salts hair dre and hair dreins. All shades, at Batebelor's, 16 Bond et. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the orld; baruless, reliable, lestantaneous, perfect. At all Druggists. CHICKERING & SONS,

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PLANGS,
Received the First Grand Gold Mydal,
and the still higher recompense.
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

INVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1897.

Three were the highest awards of the Exposition, and the house of
Carcerna a Serve was the manager of the Exposition, and the house of
In the United States we have been awarded Serve-Sixe Floar ParMinus in direct composition with the briding manufacturers of the country, and at the Great Kanibition in London we received the highest award
given to any manufacturer in the United States.

Total, Sevendy-one First Prendams, and the most Cattering taxilmomish from the leading artica of the weelt.

No. 11 East Fourteinstear., N. T.

Between Broadway and Fifther e.

## New-York Daily Cribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1869.

TERMS OF THE TRIRUNE.

DALLY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers. \$10 per annum. BEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. Five copies or over, \$2 each; an extra copy will be sent for every club of ten sent for at one

WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per annum. 5 copies, \$9: 11 copies, \$15: 31 copies, to out address, \$25: 21 copies, to names of subscribers, \$27: 50 copies, to one address (and one extra copy), \$50: 50 copies, to names of subscribers (and one extra copy), \$55.

Advertising Rates.

Advertising Rates.

Dally Tribune. 35c., 30c., 40c., 60c., and \$1 per line.

Rgmi-Werkly Tribune. 25 and 50 cents per line.

Webkly Tribune. \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.

According to position in the paper.

According to position in the paper.

Address, The Tribune, New-York.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1869 has just gone to press. It has been extended to 88 pages, apart from advertisements and cover, and contains a complete account of the Elections of 1868, with the popular vote by Biates, Counties, and in several instances by Townships also, and the Electoral Vote of each State, not only at the last but at several preceding Presidential Elections. It contains a condensed account of the Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson; of the National Conventions, Nominations and Platforms of the respective parties; letters of the rival candidates; abstracts of the acts and resolves of the present Congress at its former session; Johnson's two Amnesty Proclamations and Soward's announcing the ratification of the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution; Federal Executive, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Members of the XLth and also of the XLIst Congress, &c., &c. Though very compact, this is the fullest annual compilation of Election Statistics yet published. It will soon be for sale at this office. Orders by mail will be filled as received.

The National Finances, Important Meeting of Police Officers, Arrest of Abandoned Women, Sudden Death of Mr. Moses P. Mussey, Municipal Affairs, City Governments in Massachusetts, A Card, Greeley versus Morton, and General Notes, may be found on the second page; The Military Championship, Burglarly in East Twenty-seventh-st., Kemocals in the Custom House, Blind Residents' Benevolent Asso-ciation, The Courts, The Money Market, and Rauking and Financial, on the third; Telegraphic Communication with the East, and Real Estate Items, on the sixth, and The Markets on the

The presence of United States troops has immediately quieted the Ogeochee troubles.

The political situation of France is now such that even so cautious and timid a paper as The London Times begins to regard the prospects of the Napoleonic dynasty as very

Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana has been widely credited with political apostasy. The tone of the extracts from his Message which we have this morning certainly does not tend to confirm the fear.

Johnson's Perry Fuller.

The organization of the New-York Legislature is practically decided by the proceedings between the two peoples rests on grounds quite of the cancus last night. The nominations for intelligible, and were long ago proclaimed. the principal offices were in accordance with the Russian victories have driven the Turks sue we cast aside forever those safeguards of pubannouncements of vesterday's TRIBUNE. The result is claimed by the Fenton men as a gain arabia in Europe, as also out of Georgia and for their candidate for the United States Senatorship; but Senator Morgan's friends are of Russian aggrandizement evinced by Great irresponsibility to any law which the conalso active and determined, and the struggle Britain and France, especially the former, the rows warm.

We have no word to say against the worthy gentleman opposing Mr. Hannibal Hamlin's election to the United States Senate, and no They do not belong to it; and the fairest wish to interfere in the choice of the Legislature; but we are sure that we express the feelings of hundreds of thousands of Republicans outside the State of Maine in saying that the Associated Press dispatch announcing the probability of Mr. Hamlin's election will be read with the liveliest satisfaction.

A few of the schemes honored by the approval of the Lobby may be found recited in our dispatches. To carry them all out would only take about another thousand million dollars; and the Congressman who favors them is sure to be voted a liberal-hearted, public-spirited fellow, and to be invited by very gentlemanly and agreeable lobbyists to nice wine dinners at Welcker's. Afterward they will be going to Grant for Foreign Missions or places in the Cabinet. "Which don't they wish they may get 'em?"

We give this morning a brief statement of the grievances of Cuba from the pen of a Cuban writer. The inhabitants of Cuba, it will be seen from this statement, have never been treated by the Spanish Government as a part of the Spanish nation, and Liberal Spaniards, therefore, should be just enough to recognize the weight of the causes which have led to the present revolution. They must know by this time that the heart of Cuba is opposed to the continuance of Spanish rule, and that all the independent States of America heartily sympathize with this latest war for American independence.

The Georgia Legislature has discovered that ircumstances alter cases. The dispatch from Atlanta, which we print elsewhere, takes many more words to tell the story, but that is the whole of it. The negroes were expelled from the Legislature at a time when it was believed to be safe to do so. Now that such expulsion promises to work the overturning of their whole reconstruction, the Georgia legislators are very anxious to get out of it, and wonderfully willing to abide by a decision of the courts in the premises. This eager humility is sufficiently amusing, but even more gratifying. At last Southerners are capable of learning the will of the nation without having it thrust in-to them at the point of the bayonet. These Georgians have heard of the election of Grant, and they have found out precisely what it

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A conference of representatives of the Great Powers of Europe, with those of Turkey and of Greece, will assemble at Paris on Saturday, the 9th inst., to consider and settle the Eastern Question, so called. No gift of prophesy is needed to warrant the confident prediction that no real settlement can thus be effected-that such settlement will only be postponed by this meeting. The first decisive step toward a real settlement of the Eastern Question will have

from Europe, and not before. Temperate Zone. If we estimate that onethird of this vast extent is absorbed by Arabian and African deserts, where the Ottoman sway is but nominal and a source of weakness rather than of strength, there will still remain nearly or quits One Million square miles of generally excellent soil, lying under the most benignant skies, and more eligibly situated. whether for a seat of Industry, of Commerce, or of Power, than any other region on earth; while its population-though far less than it had one, two, or three thousand years ago, and still declining-ranges from Thirty-five to Forty

Millions. But its government is an absolute despotism, and its ruling race bigoted devotees of the faith first propounded by the Arabian impostor, Mahomed, wherein unbridled sexual lust is hallowed by an irrational and intolerant fanaticism. The "twin relics of barbarism" are here still cherished; and, while Slavery seems to be slowly wearing out. Polygamy is apparently as vital as ever. The Mohamedans are obstinate fatalists; like all slaveholders, they shun work; while, like most Asiatics and Polygamists, they are intensely unprogressive and slow to adopt the improvements made by others. Inhabiting the very cradle of European civilization, the Turk is essentially and inveterately a barbarian.

All this is beyond the control of other peoples, so far as the Asiatic and African divisions of the Empire are concerned; for they are preponderantly Turkish and essentially Mahometan. But Turkey in Europe-embracing the countries recently known as Macedonia and Thrace, with Candia (or Crete) and most of the islands of the Archipelago-is essentially, unchangeably Occcidental and Christian. It is presumed to contain about Sixteen Millions of inhabitants, whereof Eleven Millions are Christians, mainly of the Greek rite, leaving less than Five Millions of devotees of the Koran. Between these diverse races and creeds, fraternity

is impossible and mutual regard unknown. The Turks broke into Europe, over the wreck of the decaying Roman-Greek Empire of the East, nearly six centuries ago, and completed the ruin of that Empire by storming the ramparts of Constantinople (called by them Stamboul) in 1453. The last Christian Emperor pershed in the assault, and the Turkish Sultans have ever since made his capital their own. They soon afterward subjected Greece and Albania to their sway, and in the next century extended that sway so far northward as Hungary, the more important portion of which was possessed and ruled by them for nearly a century. Under Solyman the Magnificent, they degradation is remorseless and eternal. laid siego to Vienna in 1529, but were comnelled to raise it with the loss of 80,000 meh. In 1680, during the reign of Mahomed IV., the Grand Vizier Cara Mustapha again laid siege lishment. The moment we begin by physical one-fourth, and thus would bring them to par to the Austrian capital, but was driven out of speculation to isolate from humanity large classes with gold. his trenches and headlong down the Danube of beings who have prima facie the right to be | Mr. Opdyke thinks that Resumption, if im-We are gratified to hear that the vexatousi Jelin Sobieski, King of Poland, with fearful from that ridiculous pride which both meta-safely spread over eight years. The abor-

weather permits. For these annoyances that from obscurity and impotence to the rank of a been the historic bane of the world, with a conhave gone so far toward alienating us from a first-class power long since threatened the expul- venient sophistry, but we consent that herefriendly power we probably have to thank Mr | sion of "the Osmanli," (as they call themselves,) after, as heretofore, the genius of civilizafrom Europe. The Russians being Christians tion shall march, with feet dabbled in of the Greek rite, as are a majority of the blood, above prostrate peoples. We reserve no people of European Turkey, the sympathy international comity-we recognize no law but cessively out of Podolia, the Crimea and Bess- lie peace which, within limits all too narrow, other Asiatic provinces. But for the jealousy Turks would have already been driven across the Bosporus, as they inevitably must be. Though so long resident, it is notorious that they are merely "encamped" in Europe.

> Intense corruption in the government and the Devil whom we dread should suddenly ruling caste has produced impotence; impo- and mysteriously change places. Nor is tence is rapidly producing disintegration. Wallachia and Moldavia, the only two provinces still nominally retained by the Sublime Porte north of the Danube, have been united as Boumania, and are now ruled by Prince Charles of the Prussian royal family, who yields but a nominal allegiance to the Sultan. Greece achieved complete independence, after a heroie struggle, between the years 1821 and 1827, though the new kingdom covers but a portion of ancient Greece, and includes but few of her islands. Servia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, in the north-west corner of the Empire, accord but the merest figment of sovereignty to the Porte. There can be little doubt that a decided majority of the Christians of these, and of Bulgaria and Macedonia also, await but the opportunity and the signal to unite in a vigorous effort to drive the Turks out of Europe.

> Greece, being absolutely independent, is the patural focus of anti-Turkish aspirations; Russia, as the big brother of Greece, will always be suspected and accused of fomenting hostility to Turkish rule. These charges-often false, always exaggerated-cannot blind a clear vision | tirpation of the many than the barbarization of to the truth that the progress of events, the rapid growth of Christian civilization, have rendered the permanence of the existing regime simply impossible. The Turks have overstaid their welcome (if they ever had one) and if certain modern theories are adopted, is must go. Had Russia no existence, this would inevitable, the superior races must fast degenhave been as true as it now is. Nay, it is quite possible that Russian aspiration, by provoking British jealousy, has prolonged the sojourn of tions between the victims and the victorious. the Turks in Europe.

The presence of the Turkish and Greek envoys at the proposed conference is a blunder, which precludes the hope of a good result. might possibly arrive at the rational conclusion that the Turks must be served with notice to quit, and that a Federal Republic, or Constitutional Monarchy, should now be established on the downfall of their baleful dominion. European Turkey, united with Greece in a Federal as Spain and Portugal united, would afford a firm bulwark against Russian greed; whereas its present state invites aggression and compels intervention. The conference will, doubtless, prove a failure; but the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, while it may be postponed, cannot thereby be prevented.

SUPERIOR RACES.

It is ten thousand piffes that Lord Monboddo is not still in the flesh, if it were only that he might read the "Democratic" newspapers, He believed, and amidst the ridicule of all Europe proclaimed his belief, that men were originally monkeys; he declared that ourangoutages are still of the human species; been taken when the Turkish power is driven he gravely averred that in the vicinity The Ottoman or Turkish dominion nominally men with tails; and he stoutly maintained that should all have tails if our ancestors had 500,000 of Asia, and a rather larger area of not worn off their own by constant sitting. If Africa-nearly 1,500,000 in all-much of it his Lordship were now alive it is needless to among the fairest and finest portions of the point out what a godsend Mr. Du Chaillu's gorilla would be to him. This, however, would net be his only satisfaction. He would have to-day what in his own he sadly lacked-he would have something like a following. With his theory of tails he would have been in some sort at the head of a school, and of a school the votaries of which, while differing ferociously in details, agree in assigning to man a bestial beginning. We are not sure that the gentlemen who are so busily engaged in Mr. Geo. Opdyke... writing down our progenitors to a brute level, and who are so anxious to have us believe that millions of so-called men have advanced hardly at all from the standard of creatures wanting "discourse of reason"-we are not sure that these preachers of an evangel of human degradation which can only debase the lowest of all having the likeness of man by detracting something from the diguity of the highest, might not find excellent hints, and more than one lucky suggestion, in Lord Monboddo's forgotten essay. The book, which aroused the wrath of Dr. Johnson, is so utterly unremembered that we suspect that very few of our readers have ever seen it; and a proof of the oblivion into which it has fallen may be found in the fact that we have never observed its authority to be adduced by any of the writers of the Caudal School. Perhaps, after all, the Monboddo theory might prove soul should we adopt something like "the opin-"ion of Pythagoras concerning wild fowl;" and because, in the second place, even the Scotch judge's notion is so far from being inconsistent with progressive development that it is, in fact, bottomed upon the idea of steady

It is sometimes easiest, as everybody knows,

the law of the stronger-we adhere to no equities but the equities of the hunting-field, and the unity of the race has thus far afforded. science of mankind has yet discovered and esits necessities and with all its hopes, to the will of what in its best estate must be no more than an over-grown oligarchy, and in its worst hardly so tolerable as our fate would be, quarter of it cannot much longer be held by if by some fulfillments of the dreams of theologians, the Deity whom we worship and this all. The doctrine of human bestiality, if for the sake of convenience we may use the phrase, the offspring, perhaps, of an excessive and debilitating social and intellectual refinement, must, in the nature of things, return to plague us; for it not merely dooms immense portions of the earth's surface to the occupancy of anomalous savages, but it originates individual distinctions in the most civilized communities, and thus leaves society either at the mercy of an unscrupulous sagacity, or of mere numbers of creatures always largely in the majority, and guided by the coarsest physical instincts. In such a state of the population, it is easy to see that the very refinement upon which the superiority of the few is predicated must gradually disappear. We are not at liberty to assume the extermination of immense numbers of those who, whatever their status, certainly exist by the providence of Nature. There will, therefore, be nothing left for us but a constant social war between differing social elements; and the inevitable result of such a contest is far less likely to be the exthe few. Something like an ante-type of this consummation may be found in the later history of Rome and in the more recent history of Asiatic nations. In such a conflict, which, erate, until the most ingenious speculator will be unable to draw even the thinnest distinc-

The intelligent reader will readily perceive that when a theory bestializing by much the larger moiety of those called men has been admitted, the door has been opened for endless Were they both absent, the Great Powers refinement, and that the fortunes of our kind, of whatever branch, would be left very much at the mercy of dreamers, if the destiny of the human race were not infinitely stronger than the shrewdest conclusions of the over-wise and the inordinately speculative. The higher place which woman is already occupying must be Republic as large as France, and as populous abandoned, and her gradual emancipation must come to a sudden termination, if the power of man, which has heretofore degraded her, must be referred to a superior nature, as it certainly must, if the relative position of the sexes in the past is to be taken as the evidence of a fixed natural law. The doctrine which we have been controverting leaves us, if true, all at sea without a compass. Fortunately it is as far as possible from being true.

MR. OPDYKE ON RESUMPTION. In the letter of Mr. Geo. Opdyke, else where published, an attempt is made to show that we have seven-tenths more currency pe capita than we had before the war, or than England or France now has; and that the proper ways to bring this currency to par with gold are to contract it at a rate not exceeding | England begins slowly to realize the mistake it of Bengal there still existed a tribe of ten millions of dollars a year and to await the made on the arrival of air. Duringaine. The sequent need of correbcy. he believes, will bring the country to specie payments in about seven years, and any earlier resumption, he argues, will be fraught with more injury than benefit to the general business of the country. Economists differ greatly in their estimates of the amount of currency in circulation in these three countries, as may be seen by the following table of such estimates of currency per capita: (We quote

Mr. Carey's estimate from memory.) 10 83 About 9 00 Mr. Opdyke differs from most, perhaps from all, writers in the conclusion that the currency of the United States was as great per capita. prior to 1860, as those of England and France. He differs from many in regarding the depreciation in the value of the Greenbacks as resulting from their own quantity merely, as a currency. We fail to perceive why, if the Government owed, as now, \$300,000,000 of Greenbacks, and no other debt whateyer, and had its present gold revenue of \$150,000,000 a year to apply toward redeeming its Greenbacks, they would not stand at about par. As our revenue would pay them in about two years, they could not, while being a legal tender, remain at a discount of more than four or five per cent. As it is, they are at a discount of 26 per cent. We cannot help thinking that the national debt. which absorbs fully \$120,000,000 in gold for inmore troublesome than useful; because, in the terest, leaving only \$20,000,000 surplus per first place, we might think less nobly of the annum to apply to redeeming the Greenbacks, has far more to do with their depreciation than does the degree of inflation they may exert over the currency. The inflation argument involves too many unknown quantities to be trustworthy. We do not say it may not be true. We only say and predestinate advancement. The most it is in its nature capable of very indefinite thoroughly animalized of creatures may be- and doubtful proof. But the intimate income, according to the Burnet theory at least, fluence which the existence of \$2,000,000,000 of "the paragon of animals." We should still National Bonds has over the value of the have this consolation, even if we were forced Greenbacks, by withdrawing for annual inno longer to regard these speculations as dis- terest \$130,000,000 of the gold which but for ordered dreams. But the doctrine of modern them would avail for the immediate redemptimes which classifies certain creatures as beasts | tion of the Greenbacks, seems to us a fixed, in spite of their human form, and their facultics | solid fact, sufficient to account for their deat least approximating to the human, leaves preciation. Depreciation is the discount which these unfortunate monsters precisely where it is caused by their deferred payment. The it finds them. If they have tails now, tails shortest way to remove the discount they must continue to wear until the crack of doom, when they will slak into the dust from We have now gold enough in the which they sprung and utterly perish. Given Treasury to pay off one-fourth of them a creature "wooly-headed, with a low fore- at par, or to buy up one one-third of them at "head, a flat nose, thick lips, and a black their present discount. Whatever truth there

"skin," and the deduction is that not only is may be in the theory that our currency is in-he not a man, but that by no possibility can flated would seem to lead to the conclusion his progeny become men. The does of his that the promium on gold (now about 33 per degradation is remorseless and eternal. to controvert the soundness of a theory by gold now in the Treasury of one-third of the pointing out the inevitable results of its estab- | Greenbacks would enhance their value at least

mediate, would ruin the country, but could be obstacles to the sailing of the Peruvian moni- losses in men, arms, and munitions. From that physically and morally is the opprobrium of our primes of America are celebrated as having tors at New-Orleans have been removed, and hour to the present, the Turkish star has mature. Primarily and most generally, we not brought the art of slow torture to its highest that they are ready to start as soon as the steadily declined; and the rapid rise of Russia only furnish that national arrogance which has perfection, but it has not been regarded as because a newspaper for the people

proof of their benevolence. We are quite suro that if their plans depended on the votes of their victims, they would, if it were inevitable. have done with it at once, or if not, postpone it forever. We suppose Resumption at some time is inevitable. Therefore we say, RESUME.

We hear from London that Messrs. Davis, Slidell, Mason, Dudley Maon, and other chiefs of the "Lost Cause," are preparing to return to the United States. There has been no practical We yield to mere intellectual superiority an reason why they should not have been back years ago, striving to do what they can toward repairing the ruin they have wrought by contablished, and we surrender the world, with all, tributing to the revival of industry at the South. We accept their return now as evidence that the idea that existence under the United States Government would henceforth be intolerable has been definitely abandoned. The "despotism of this centralized Govern-"ment" may be galling, but it is still better in their eyes than liberty anywhere else. "Negro equality" may be odious, but there are more odious things abroad; and utterly as the whole country is going to the dogs, it is still better than any other country the sun shines on. The emigrants to Mexico have long ago concluded that Louisiana suits them better. The plan of seeking for the beauties of Slavery in Brazil no longer captivates the Southern mind. Even the attractions of Honduras are despised. And now the very leaders who, of all others, might be expected to find life under the government that conquered them distasteful, basten their arrangements for returning. We record the fact with pleasure; and confidently trust that it is to be taken as the final acceptance of the situation.

One of the most cheering auguries of coming reform is the rapidity with which Congress-men are getting ashamed of the franking privilege, and one of the most hopeful of the new converts is Mr. P. Van Trump, Representative from Ohio. This gentleman, having been called to account for franking the prospectuses of a Columbus newspaper, not only confesses that he acted under a mistaken estimate of his rights and promises to offend no more, but writes a long letter to show "how 'monstrously the franking privilege has been 'perverted for years," by Congressmen generally, of whatever party. Having examined the laws on the subject, he finds that the privilege of Congressmen covers "correspondence to and from them, and all printed matter 'issued by authority of Congress, and all speeches, proceedings, and debates in Congress, and all printed matter sent to them." Nothing else whatever can they send free without swindling the Post-Office. The franking of campaign documents, liniment puffs, dirty shirts, and circulars of The New-York Express is, therefore, in direct contravention of the letter of the law as well as of its spirit.

Mr. Burlingame, with the other Embassadors of China, has arrived in Paris, and an interview has already been arranged between the Embassy and the new French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Lavalette. The French press seems to have at once taken a sensible and favorable view of the mission, and expresses a hope for its entire success. THE TRIBUNE expected this kind of reception of the Embassadors in France, and therefore, when Mr. Burlingame on his arrival in England was received by a general growl, as impolite as it was impolitic, advised Mr. Burlingame to go to Paris first, and to give John Bull time to recover from his sour disposition. Now that Mr. Burlingame has left England, and that it is seen that, whatever England may do, most of the Great Powers of Europe will, like the United States, enter into friendly negotiations, and conclude new treaties with China, concluded the treaty with Mr. Barlinganic, and

such losses as to create a revulsion. For a year or two past Northern capital has shrunk from Southern investments as earnestly as from oil-wells or copper-stock. Meanwhile property which, in 1865 and 1866, was held far above its real value, has sunk even farther below it. A few judicious business men, however, have been quietly picking up the bargains. Senator Sprague seems to have been among the foremost; and the telegraph brings us news to-day of his purchase of the very valuable water-power at Columbia, South Carolina, for a cotton-factory, for the incredibly trifling sum of two hundred dollars. Great as this sacrifice must be to the immediate owners, we nevertheless reckon it a still greater gain to the State. No two things in the South during the past year have seemed more auspicions than the tendency to higher cultivation in the raising of cotton, and the disposition to plant the cotton manufactories beside the cotton

The Report of Mr. David A. Wells upon matters pertaining to the Revenue, Currency, and National Finances, is a full and valuable collection of pertinent facts, with few theories, and those in the main guarded in their formation and mode of statement. As a compend of information it is more instructive than any of the Official Reports published at the opening of Congress. Its great length places it beyond the province of judicious journalism to publish it entire, but a carefully condensed abstract, omitting no important points, is given clsewhere. Its facts will furnish theme for future discussion on many points, and we bespeak for it a cereful perusal.

Paymaster Eldredge of the Navy Department, now a duty at this port, has not been robbed by his clerk, as was erroueously stated in our Washington correspondence. Mr. E. is not Paymaster of the receiving ship whereon the robbery occurred.

We have received the first number of The New World, a weekly journal published by Mr. Frank Leslie, which from its comely external appearance, and the interest and variety of its contents, promises to furnish a valuable addition to the resources for popular reading. It is intended to present an attractive and in forming miscellany in the various branches of knowledge. rom the pens of accomplished writers, and especially in the departments of romance, travel, geographical discovery, and the application of science to the practical rent) would be the measure of the inflation. Affairs of life. Among the features of the present number of the buying up with the \$100,000,000 of ber which will attract attention, are Protessor Joy's gold now in the Treasury of one-third of the paper on ["Recent Inventions," Dr. Gardner's article on "Health," and "The Dinner Table," by the head cook of the Metropolitan Hotel, showing the art of providing good dinners at a moderate expense, with a bill of fare for a family of five or ten persons. The lastmentioned department is a novelty in American journalsm, though it has been adopted with great success by one of the most popular daily newspapers of Ports, of fiction, both in prose and verse, is contained in this number, which speaks well for the skill of the editor in

MUSIC.

· LA PERICHOLE.

Unfortunately for Mr. Bateman's treasury, there is no possible objection to the new opera bouffe or the score of morality. It bears favorable comparison this regard even with the modern school of English drama, fastidious as that school is in all matters of propriety. Compared with the popular coincides of an older day, as now tolerated upon our stage, " to Perichole" is a model of delicacy. companious in Opera Bonde and it is absolutely product Compare it with its There are two or these passages in the librette which may be called "insinuations," but even these are delicately worded and a maiden principal of a young ladies' bearding-school would hardly call them "objectionable," No fashionable young gentlemen will go into raptures over "La Per chole," because their capture shocks their young lady friends to charmingly. No school girls will be dying to see "La Perichole" because their elder brothers had resored them that the performance is not fit for a modest lady's presence. "La Perichole" is too free from wickedness to excite curlosity, and going inte ecstacles over it cannot be regarded as evidence of that fascinating tendency to vice which our fashion able young men are generally anxious to exhibit. If the Ilbretto is almost free from the usual Guille impurities, the action, costumes and situations are entirely so. The plot of the new opera is very simple. The scene is

the City of Lima. La Perichole is a street singer. So is

Piquillo, her lovor. Don Andres de Ribeira, Viceroy et

Peru, falls in love with La Parichole. She is suffering for food, and consents to go to his palace, descring her lover, as she supposes, forever. The two immediate attendants of the Viceroy, noblemen of his Court, remind him that a law forbids his making any but married women inmates of the vice-royal palace. They are accordingly ordered to find a husband for the new favorite within half an hour, on pain of losing their official honors. Piquillo, meantime, learns of La Perichole's desertion of him by a letter from her, and proposes to hang bluself The Viceroy's officers meet him at this juncture, and after getting him intomented, persuade him to marry the Viceroy's new favorite. La Perichole recogulzes him, and gladly accepts her husband. He falls to recognize her, however, but the two are matried at the close of Act L. The next act finds, Piquillo returned to his seems, but an inmate of the royal palace without the remotest idea how he came there He soon-discovers his situation, and learns that he has married the mistress of Don Andre. He is taunted by the courtiers, but his chagrin is suddenly turned to anger when he meets La Perichole, and learns that she is the source of his diagrace, as well as false to her promises of love. He up braids her before the Viceroy, casts her away angrily and defice the court-is finally cast into prison. In with Don Andres to get Figuillo released, while pretending to be very angry with him. She overcomes her lover's unpleasabt inspressions, allays his suspicions and regains his affections by a process peculiar to opera bouffe, but hardly strong enough to be called "probable" in any other kind of dramatic A few words, an embrace or two and a smile does the whole thing. The pair sucdenly appear before Don Andres in their original costumes and declare their intention of going about their own business The Viceroy relents, blesses them, and the green curtain

descends with a chorus.

This plot is filled in of course, in true opera bouffer court ladies, and choruses of peasents, and choruses of court ladies, and choruses of court gentlemen. There are comic incidents and comic costumes. There is a ballet. But with all the evident effort on the part of both the librettist and Offenbach, there is nothing throughout the place that is besself. the piece that is heartily and irrestatibly comical. The subject lacks the first necessity of a burlesque. The audience has no precixisting reverence for the personages involved, which shocks them into laughter by the impodent familiarity of burlesque. When Agamemnon and Ajax and Monetans and the Priest of Jupiter come upon the stage in a state of hilarious jollity fresh from a lassical revel, we laugh in spite of ourselves. It needs no wit on the part of the writer to convulse an audience with merriment. The cool impudence which outrages all the unifies and brings the great Charlemagne and the modern I comotive together compels us to laugh. The story of Bue Beard, too, make a

a very comical farce, I coalso it is popular known as a tragedy. But "La Perichole" has no advantages of this kind. No one has any respect for an old Vicercy of Peru, and no one is humorously shocked when he is brought into ridicule. His Court is not familiar to us, and the contortions of courtiers are the mere antice of so many clowns. The librettrat was obliged to resort to stage trick to create a hugh now and then, and the intention is constantly apparent.

The music of "La Perichole" is, in its choruses, as strongly Offenbachie as all its companions. Se strongly, indeed, are the composer's peculiarities marked in

nearly all his operas that a charge of sameness has become very common. It would puzzle us to growth of the country in its resources and con- new Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon, has distinguish between the choruses in this piece and several others we have heard. There are saveral very bes the press generally declares itself satisfied with the provisions of the treaty.

The rush of Northern capitalists to the South immediately after the close of the war led to such losses as to create a reverse we have heard. There are exercil very beautiful airs, curiously enough, of a sad rather than a lively tendency. The ferraln beginning with "Le Conquisor in the day of all ways pleasing. Sweetest at intervals, and a diways pleasing. Sweetest of all, perhaps, is a melanchely nit of the whole, Offenbach are much losses as to create a reverse of the war led to the same of the day of the seems to have labored under the depressing influence of a tame subject, which prevents the burlesque from being amusing. He has contributed fewer musical ideas to this

than to any of his other works.

Mr. Bateman deserves all credit for the brilliant mounting he has given this opera. The part of La Perichale in the hands of Mile. Irma challenges comparison in vivacity and interest with any other of Offenbach's lead ing roles. She makes it very charming and very delicate in action and has opportunities to show worthy votce has always been charming to us. Autoc. was hearty in action and strong in voice as ever. Every duet and every solo of the leading actors was encored last evening. Leduc does the best houn with the stupid old Vicercy. Even his exquisite sense of the ludicrous falls to make it comical. We laughed at M. Lagriffoul, because his face always reminds us of his High Priest of Jupiter

Mesers. Edgard and Francis made as much as they could of their small parts by "make-up" and action. OLE BULL'S CONCERT.

The return of Ole Bull to New-York was welcomed last night at Stelaway Hall by an audience which was not only numerically large but musically appreciative and enthusiastic. The reception accorded to the chief performer indicated how firm a hold he has upon the popular heart, and how elequently the magic of his touch and the natural pathoa of his atyle speak to that instinctive love for the beautiful which inspires the better class of American audiences, and which for years past no one has so thoroughly awakened as the great Norwegian genius. Despite the adverse influences of bad weather and rival attractions, Steinway Hall was nearly filled. Ole Bull's part in the programme consisted of a Concerto in E minor and variations on Bellini's Jamo, ah! che l'amo, with orchestra, and a Nocturn with plane accompaniment, all of his own com position. The best of the three movements of the Concerto was the second, a loyely ardants, in which the pathos and voice-like tone of the violin were more admirably exhibited than we over heard them before. There was a depth of feeling in his touch, a throbbing sentiment in his interpretation of the purio which were celeded throughout the buil, and led at the close to a tumult of appliance. The noctura was remarkable for some of the wonderful harmonic playing in which Ole Bun is without a rival. Being feen ped at its close he gave the La ci daram from "Doy Gis and" with three part cherds, executing feats of counterpoint which no one clse dares attempt, but which, so easily and so perfectly were they done, we man were not thoroughty appredated, though they certainly were keenly relished.

The assistance granged by Ole Bull for these concerts

is much better than he had last season. There is an excellent orchestra under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann, and the solo performers are all good. Miss S. W. Barton, who sank a cavalina of Mercadanto's and a canzone of Bandegger's, has an excellent, full, rich, and true voice, and a good method, as well as an attractive appearance Mr. G. F. Hall is a pleasing and promising baritone; and Mr. J. H. Wilson, who made his debut in New-York last night as a plantst, seems to have acquired a correct style, though he lacks inspiration. There will be another concert to night, at which we presume the

afterdance will be overwhelming. Signor Severini gave the third of his mornlyk concerts yesterday at Steinway's smaller room. The ceather was horrible, but we were not surprised to find a good audience present, for these entertainments are pleasant little affairs which omnipotent Fashion has taken under her wing. Signer Severin's awest tenor voice scened to give unalloyed gratification to the listenets, and a liberal share of applicase was also bestowed upon his assistants, Miss Matilda Teedt and Mr. Edward. Hoffman. At the next concept Mr. S. B. Mills will play.

The Worcester (Mass.) Evening Express comes to us at the beginning of the new year enlarged in size; and improved in general appearance, and is now very Landsome newspaper.